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HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Scamps" at the Theatre
Royal.
Tuesday, 26th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Seacombe Co., Ltd., Meet-
ing of Shareholders.

GERMAN CAPTIVES IN JAPAN.

The prisoner of war is an anomaly, an incomprehensible thing, to the Japanese. By their creed of martial valour and knightly ways he is a man who should be dead, who should wish to be dead rather than live facing the light of day, the eyes of comrades, and other men. That such a one lives proves that he has broken faith with himself and all the world. Elder officers and civilians alike deplore the fact that, for a second time, young Japanese soldiers see prisoners of war, not wounded or crippled, and unashamed, brought to be guarded and kept in Japan—their training and traditions, all Japanese instincts in such matters, being far different from those of Europe.

A few prisoners taken in outpost engagements around Tsingtao were brought to Japan in October, 1914. The balance arrived in November, soon after the surrender, and were distributed at 12 division headquarters in the provinces. The 4,600 German prisoners from Tsingtao are detained in groups at different places. The literal application of the food regulations might work a hardship on Europeans in Japan, and the Government has been very liberal in supplying supplies of foreign food for the prisoners. The first prisoners brought over from early outpost engagements said: "They treat us very well. But, oh! they give us so much tea." Equally they failed to appreciate the mild tobacco sold by the Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly. They wanted something black and strong, and were allowed to import cigars at their own expense, without duty. When individual prisoners ordered cigars by the hundred boxes, the Custom authorities protested, with effect.

The arrival of 4,600 prisoners from Tsingtao did not stir or thrill the country-side nor whip the nation's imagination as did the arrival of the first groups and the tens of thousands of Russian prisoners in 1904-5. The prisoners have not come in such numbers this time, and they are meek and philosophical. A peaceful-looking lot, glad to reach the quiet and comfort of ordered restful existence in clean Japan after three months of noisy Tsingtao. They are all educated, and no such burden of ignorance disgraces Japanese soil as in 1904, when the scandalised officials made those Russians who could read and write turn to and teach the neophytes thousands of the rank and file. These German prisoners greedily avail themselves of the obligatory lesson in the Japanese language one hour a week, and even engage further instruction. Many have made progress in the language already that the end of the war will find them better equipped than ever to push German commercial interests in the Far East. Prisoners may send and receive letters and money orders free of charge, and gifts of every kind may be received after due inspection; visitors were very freely permitted at first, and many officers' wives were allowed to rent houses and live in the same town as the prisoners. The abuse of this last privilege led to its curtailment. Some families, without applying or waiting for the War Office permission, arrived pell-mell with children, dogs, and Chinese servants, and provincial towns were treated to such scenes and sounds as the occasional missionary family had never afforded. Not the theatre nor the moving pictures had prepared the provincials for the frantic demonstrations of affection, the rapturous greetings of the loud-voiced prisoners and their voluble wives. The doings and the going on of these ill-treated prisoners were a nine days' wonder, and a fine bed-lam was raised in otherwise quiet corners of provincial Japan.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. In Japan, German residents who behaved themselves, went on living in their houses exactly as well treated, as safe and unharmed, as before the war. No one was mobbed or molested, not a stone thrown, nor a sign down, and German professors and teachers and pastors continued their work as usual. One professor in the Imperial University, responding to the summons for reservists, left for Germany on August 1st. He assigned his salary to his wife, and the Japanese Government continued to pay it to her in Tokyo for all of the year's leave of absence requested. Another university professor answering the summons repaired to Tsingtao, and in due time was brought back to Japan as prisoner of war. He at once asked leave to return to his classes, and was amazed at a refusal. The manager of the Deutsche Bank at Yokohama, asked that his head book-keeper be permitted to come back from detention on parole, and was puzzled that the request was not granted. At Christmas in 1914, a Japanese who had lived in Germany, suggested a gift of Christmas trees to the German prisoners. The Japanese Y.M.C.A. undertook the work of finding 50 perfect little *tanuki* in the Bando region, whose foresters, wood-cutters, and university professors worked hard to fell and drag the trees to the railway, which transported them free. The Y.M.C.A. also sent thousands of candles and sheets of Christmas note paper, and the American Bible Society gave a German New Testament to each German prisoner. The same festival was observed in 1915.

The Kaiser's birthday was celebrated each January as a holiday, with feasts, speeches, and songs; and at Fukuoka the captive Governor and his staff made it a very ceremonious affair. Can anyone imagine British and Belgian prisoners in Germany being allowed to celebrate their sovereign's birthdays in any such fashion? Were their families allowed to join them?—Japanese Supplement of *The Times*.

In the bloodiest actions of the present war the loss of the British forces engaged did not exceed 12 per cent. killed and wounded of the whole engaged. Even at Neuve Chapelle the losses spread over several days did not exceed 10 per cent. In the recent advance it could not have been more than 12 per cent. At Waterloo we lost 42 per cent.; at Balaclava 70 per cent.; at Albuera, 60 per cent., and in many almost forgotten actions it ran from 10 to 50 per cent. of the force engaged.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. A. V. Davies, who was recently reported killed, has been wounded and is a prisoner in Bavaria.

Mr. R. Llewellyn Jones, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., who was given a commission in the 15th King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Captain Ray Dallas, of the Northumbrian Fusiliers, has been awarded the Military Cross. This is the first instance, we believe, (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) of a Shanghai boy gaining this distinction.

Captain Harry W. Carritt, Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action, was the only son of the Rev. T. A. Carritt, of Portsmouth, and had won the Military Cross. He went to France in April of last year, and has been continuously in the firing line since. Captain Carritt was 29 years of age, and had been engaged in missionary work in China for five years. He had hoped to return to that sphere after the war.

Lieutenant Thomas Malcolm MacQueen, last Lancashire Regiment, who fell on July 15th, aged 29, was the second son of Dr. and Mrs. T. MacQueen, of Bolton House, Eastbourne. He was educated at Eastbourne College. He went to China in the service of the Yangtze Insurance Association early in 1912, and left Shanghai to enter the army in December, 1914. He obtained his commission in February, 1915, on the recommendation of the British Representative in China, and had been at the front since last July.

Lieutenant George Guy Finlay, Royal Irish Regiment, killed on July 14th, was the second and only surviving son of Colonel Henry T. Finlay, D.L., of Corragh, County Dublin, and was 29 years of age. He was an assistant on Vallambrosa estate, Selangor, and volunteered for the Malay States at the outbreak of the war, and obtained his commission in January, 1915. In May of the same year he joined his regiment at the front, and served with it until his death. His younger brother was killed in action at Aubers Ridge on May 9th, 1915.

Captain Walter Joel Ralphs, R.F.A., killed on July 15th, went home on the outbreak of hostilities from the Far East, where he had been for several years on the staff of the Chartered Bank, and stationed mainly in Shanghai. A fine athlete and all round sportsman he became famous in the East when a lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse as a rider and polo player, and commanded a squadron of Light Horse in the second Chinese revolution. Captain Ralphs had seen a year's active service in France as forward observing officer to a battery. He was gazetted second lieutenant to the Royal Field Artillery on December 30th, 1914, promoted lieutenant on March 25th, 1915, and a few days before being killed was promoted captain for service in the field. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Ralphs, of Blenheim Place, Duford.

Major Percy Anthony, Welsh Regiment, who has been killed in action, was a son of Mr. Charles Anthony, late proprietor and editor of *Hereford Times*. Major Anthony volunteered in the Malay States in October, 1914, and, being accepted, resigned his appointment at Batu Gajah and was gazetted temporary captain in the Welsh Regiment. He served as a lieutenant in the contingent of Herefordshire Volunteers attached to the 2nd Sherwoodshire Regiment during the South African War, and had the Queen's medal with five clasps. An all-round athlete, in South Africa he was captain of the Wanderers' Cricket Club, and played three-quarter for the Transvaal. He was in the Dulwich College cricket eleven and football fifteen. He headed the Herefordshire averages for more than one season, and was invited to qualify for Surrey and Worcestershire, invitations he could not accept owing to his engagements abroad.

Lieutenant W. J. Ralphs, who was in the service of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, is reported to have been killed in the recent fighting in France. He was well-known in Shanghai in many spheres of activity, but first and foremost as a volunteer and one of the keenest and most enthusiastic members the Shanghai Light Horse has ever known. He rapidly rose through the ranks and received a commission in 1912, taking command of the unit soon afterwards. Lieutenant Ralphs was a well-known figure at paper hunts, of which he was several times heavyweight winner, and he also met with success as a jockey in the Kiangnan Gymkhana Meetings. At the outbreak of war, he was stationed at Hankow. He sailed for England in the autumn of 1914. He at once obtained a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery and later received his second star. At the time of his death, he was taking refuge in a dug-out, when his shelter was struck by a shell. It is characteristic of the man that, although mortally wounded, some of his last words were for the care of the horses, to which he was all his life so devoted.

CHINA'S CABINET.

NAMES SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

President Li Yuan-hung forwarded to the House of Representatives on the 29th ult. the names of the Cabinet Ministers for their approval. The list is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tang Shao-yi.
Minister of the Navy, Chen Pih-kuan.
Minister of Justice, Chang Yao-tsung.
Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-hien.
Minister of Communications, Hsu Shih-yung.
Minister of Commerce, Ku Chung-hui.
Minister of the Interior, Sun Hung-yi.
Minister of Finance, Chen Chin-tao.

CENSORED MAILS.

AMERICAN LETTERS ON "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."

STRONG PROTESTS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT.

Considerable indignation was felt by the entire American community in Shanghai yesterday (says the *N.-C. Daily News* of August 28th), when it became generally known that the *Empress of Russia* had been censored by British authorities. The indignation apparently arises, not so much from the mere fact that American mail was censored, but from the manner of the doing. On Monday night the American Postmaster sent a long telegraphed protest to the Postmaster-General at Washington, as did the Consul-General, Mr. Sammons, to the Department of State, and yesterday the American Chamber of Commerce of China sent a strongly worded protest which will go to Washington, through the American Minister at Peking as well as another protest to the Chamber representative at New York who will forward it to the parent organization, the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington.

Several of the larger American firms here were so incensed over the manner in which their correspondence was delivered to them that they telegraphed to their head offices at home and to correspondents instructing that hereafter all mail for China should be so addressed that the postal authorities will not despatch it by a British vessel in future.

A SHAL OF PROTESTS. It is estimated that four-fifths of the letter mail was opened and resealed with a gummed slip bearing the word "Censored," but with no indication as to where the censoring was done or who did it. Not only was ordinary letter mail opened, but registered mail was also examined. Instances are cited where parts of enclosures of letters are missing entirely, the missing parts of the correspondence referring to commercial matters only such, for example, as an estimate for a certain engineering work for which the recipient has been waiting for some time, the letter referring to the "enclosed data" and with a pin attached showing that the enclosure was originally inserted. Possibly the censor, in the hurry of his work, enclosed the missing correspondence in a letter for another firm—which has happened before, to the loss of one firm and the gain of another which received and acted upon information to which it was not entitled.

When a representative of the *North China Daily News* yesterday called on the American Postmaster, Mr. Darrah would give no information whatever beyond stating that he had reported the whole matter to Washington and that he had nothing to say, as the affair is in the hands of the Post Office Department. The American mail received by the *Empress of Russia* comprised 144 sacks.

Besides mail addressed to American consuls, mail for British firms in Shanghai was examined as well. It was stated that the official mail from the departments at Washington was opened, so that the censor showed no discrimination. The American post-office yesterday writing a complaint as though he were the only one whose mail had been tampered with, and it is interesting to note that among the earlier and most vigorous protests were received from British firms who apparently thought that the censoring was done by the American authorities. One firm asked "When, where and who censored this letter, and by what authority?"

WHERE WAS IT DONE? It is not known where the censoring was done, but the general opinion seems to be that it was done on the *Empress of Russia* at sea. This, however, seems improbable, as those who visited the ship and talked with the purser and other officers say that no mention was made of censoring. A more probable explanation is that the work was done on the small steamer between Seattle and Victoria at which port the *Empress* took on her mail. The mail left Seattle at nine o'clock in the morning and arrived at Victoria at two in the afternoon, and in the interval of five hours a large staff of censors could have done the work. The steamers running from Seattle to Victoria are British. It is known that for some time the Canadian authorities have been censoring all mail between the United States and Canada and vice versa, and it would not be surprising were censors at work on the ships between Seattle and Victoria. The *Empress of Russia* sailed from Victoria on the evening of August 10th. The mail arriving by the *Monteagle* sailing from the same port on August 2nd was not molested.

SHIPPING NOTES.

RISE IN SUEZ CANAL DUES.

A further rise of 50 centimes (5d.) per ton in the Suez Canal dues is announced to take effect as from the 5th October, bringing the rate for laden ships to 7f. 25c. (6s.) per ton, and for ships in ballast to 4f. 75c. (3s. 11d.) per ton. The dues were raised as from the 1st April last, by 50 centimes, and the possibility of the present increase was mentioned at the annual meeting of the company, held recently in Paris. It was then pointed out that, in consequence of the war, the transit receipts last year declined by nearly 24 per cent., and the total receipts by nearly 27,000,000f. (£1,080,000). In the years immediately preceding the war there was a steady reduction of the dues, and the increase now announced will raise the rates to the level of 1911.

GERMANY'S NEW LOAN.

Germany has launched a new war loan of 2,500,000,000, which will bring up her total to 42,500,000,000. To fill the last loan, which was a financial fiasco, the German Government appropriated the whole of the deposits in the people's saving banks.

TRADE IN SOUTHERN PORTS FOR 1915. SWATOW.

The report of the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1915 shows that the commercial activity of Swatow was well maintained, merchants, with the exception of the dealers in bean-cake, buying on a rising market. With regard to opium, the price of Hk. Tls. 7,600 which prevailed in January increased steadily to Hk. Tls. 14,090 in December. The net value of the trade of the port for 1915 was Hk. Tls. 59,927,308, representing an increase of 34 million taels over 1914, owing to the enormous rise in the price of opium, the capital required to finance the business was considerable, and this was affected other branches of trade. Nevertheless, if opium is eliminated, the commerce can be described as wholesome.

There was a decrease of foreign imports of five million taels. Exports of Chinese goods at 161 million taels represented an increase of 34 millions, and imports of Chinese goods an increase of six millions, the exact figure being Hk. Tls. 33,833,120. The disappearance of foreign flour caused a corresponding increase in Shanghai mill flour to 277,341 piculs, while marked increases were noted in beans; ground nuts, bean and other oils, and leaf tobacco.

LAPPA.

The total value of the trade of Lappa was Hk. Tls. 17,568,593, an increase of Hk. Tls. 880,764 over 1914, but less by Hk. Tls. 421,910 than 1913, which may be considered a good average year. The importation of foreign goods showed a slight increase at Hk. Tls. 11,740,618, but the Customs' Revenue at Hk. Tls. 159,992 showed a decrease of Hk. Tls. 30,000 from the previous year's total, making the lowest recorded since the establishment of the office in 1887. The importation of certificated Indian opium through the Lappa stations was only nine chests, and owing to the additional tax and the formation of a syndicate in Canton, it is probable that little opium will find its way into China by that channel.

The export of Chinese goods increased by 20 per cent., aggregating Hk. Tls. 2,369,860, mats taking first place with Hk. Tls. 900,000. There were no imports of Chinese goods. The oyster beds, owing to the ingress of flood water, suffered damage resulting in a decrease of 600 piculs in the total of dried oysters exported.

KONGMOON.

Kongmoon trade only totalled Hk. Tls. 2,382,516, or Hk. Tls. 2,205,553 less than the aggregate for 1914, while revenue collection suffered to the extent of Hk. Tls. 25,101, representing a little over half of the collection of the preceding year. Imports of foreign goods totalled Hk. Tls. 3,579,314, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 947,453, of which the principal item was opium, which fell from Hk. Tls. 1,348,298 to Hk. Tls. 109,338. Chinese goods exported were valued at Hk. Tls. 1,103,202, the destructive floods causing a falling off in prepared tobacco, leaf, and fruits. There was only a slight decrease in the importation of Chinese goods at Hk. Tls. 1,991,413.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERED BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.E.V.R.

NOTICE. All Officers and Sergeants of the Corps will parade at Major Wakeman's Office in the Courts of Justice, at 5.30 p.m., on 7th Sept., 1916.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Major, Commanding, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION. Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday, Sept. 7th.—Whole of No. 4 Company under Chief Inspector Mason and C.S. Major, 5.45 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 7th.—Certain men detailed from No. 2 Platoon, as per previous Orders, 5.45 p.m. NO. 2 COMPANY.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th.—All ranks, excepting medical exemptions, will fall in under the O.C. Company at Central Police Station at 9 p.m. Uniform, caps with covers, and rifles. Members of the Police Reserve Band attached to Sections will parade with their Sections. The remainder of the Band, except drummers, will parade without their instruments. The Drums will attend.

BAND PRACTICE. Friday, Sept. 8th, at 6 p.m. LECTURE CANCELLATION. The Lecture on Discipline and Routine, fixed for Thursday, Sept. 7th, is adjourned pending the issue to all ranks of the Police Reserve Standing Orders, now in the course of printing.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

DIRECT SHIPMENTS OF SIAMESE RICE FOR CUBA.

During the last six months of the Siamese fiscal year ended March 31st, 1916, 8,070,525 lb. of "Siam Garden," otherwise known as No. 1 white rice, valued at \$143,571 gold, were, states the American Vice-Consul in Bangkok, Mr. Carl C. Hansen, shipped from the port of Bangkok for Cuba. Siam Garden rice now forms the larger proportion of the rice exported from this country and is the best-quality produced in Siam; but it is said, however, that occasionally it is mixed with a cheaper and poorer quality, called "Na Mang," the grains of which are short and cracked, and easily broken during the milling process. The Siam Garden rice derives its name from the fact that it was originally grown in the ditches of vegetable gardens, but its cultivation is now carried on on vast tracts of land. The amount of Siam rice shipped to the United States for the above period was 537,000 lb., valued at \$17,702 gold.

RAIN REFLECTIONS.

Now it has been established beyond doubt that a tiger is roaming about the island, with a partiality for the Wanai Bay end of Barker Road and the middle which are to be found in that area, the doubting Thomases will, perhaps, cease to sneer. Very few gave credence to the Indian constable's statement that he had seen a tiger, and when police came and serious residents of the island spoke of having heard growls they were looked upon with sympathy by the victims of their own heated imaginations. Exactly why probably nobody could tell. A good-sized tiger was shot last year in the Fan Ling district, only a few miles away, and, as everyone knows, to such an animal the straits of water which divides the mainland from the island would present no insuperable barrier. Tigers frequently cross from the Malay Peninsula to the island of Singapore by the Straits of Johore. Now that a tiger has been seen in the full light of day on two different occasions by Europeans the sceptics will have to abandon their superior attitude.

The tiger's visit has been the cause of more than one disturbed night, I am told. People have seen "eyes" and "stripes" on the way home in the fading light of evening, and it has left their minds in a very disturbed state. One man had a fearful experience. He had just reached the spot where the tiger was last seen when he was startled by a hand, as he thought, being laid heavily on his shoulder. Turning round sharply, he was horrified to find himself face to face with the tiger, which had reared on its hind legs and placed a paw on his shoulder. Terrified, the man bolted, but the tiger soon caught him, rolled him over, and sitting down heavily upon his chest, began to sharpen its teeth and claws. This was more than human nature could stand, and, pulling himself together, the man, with a superhuman effort, wrenched himself free and rolled with ever-increasing speed down the hillside until—crash! He has a large bruise now where his head struck the bedroom floor.

Someone who resides in the vicinity of Wanchai Gap has written asking advice as to the best methods to be adopted when unarmed and faced with a tiger. A local sportsman makes the following suggestions:

Look straight into the tiger's eyes—and hope for the best.

Appear pleased to meet him; the feeling may be reciprocated.

Whatever you do, don't squeal like a stuck pig; it may lead to a case of mistaken identity.

Say you have recently come from Macao; the tiger may have heard something of *fiebre enterica*.

A correspondent, who follows the proceedings at the Hongkong Police Court with close interest, says that he has read in each of the local papers the report of the case in which a Chinese boy, of tender years, was charged with the horrible crime of hawking without a licence. The widowed mother stated that there was only the boy to support her, and it was in obedience to her commands that he went out hawking. "One would have thought," observes my correspondent, "that the Magistrate would have known where to fix the blame after this statement. Yet because the boy did as his widowed mother directed him he was ordered to receive eight strokes with the birch." The decision given in this case by Mr. Wood has puzzled a number of people, who look upon it as an example of the sins of the mother being visited upon the child. Perhaps the boy had a bad record, of which the Magistrate had been privately informed by the Inspector in charge of the case, but on this occasion he appears to have been guilty only of filial obedience. A little of the kindness sometimes shown to brutal guardians of little children and to fractious full-grown coolies would not have been misplaced in this case.

Owing to the fact that the approach to the platform at Barker Road station is hidden from the view of the conductors of the down cars on the Peak Tramway it not infrequently happens that intending passengers find themselves left behind. And it is certainly much inconvenient and irritating, especially when the service only runs every quarter of an hour, could it not be as well if instructions were issued for all down cars to stop at this station? The delay would not be very serious.

Although permission had been given for the steamer service to Macao to be resumed, there was, apparently, "some hitch" in the arrangements on Sunday morning, for the *Yan Yuen* did not leave her moorings until about forty minutes after the scheduled hour. This delay was the more unfortunate in view of the fact that the ship had to return an hour earlier than formerly in order to comply with the Port Regulations. When a police-officer who came on board to examine passports was asked by a local J.P. the reason for the late departure the only reply he vouchsafed was: "You can consider yourself damned lucky to be going at all." One does not, of course, ask that every policeman should have the manners of a Chesterfield, but one is entitled to expect civility. After all, the public pay his salary, even though in this Colony they do not possess any control over him. Rudeness such as that to which my attention has been drawn would not be attempted in England for the very good reason that it would not be tolerated.

ROBERTSON RANDOLPH.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HIS MASTER'S PURSE.

A Chinese "boy" employed by the headmaster of the Anglo-Indian School, Causeway Bay, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing a notebook belonging to his master, and which contained \$500 odd in notes.

POLICE RESERVE CASE.

Inspector Taylor, of the Special Police Reserve, saw a Chinese steal some clothes from a line in Second Street. The Inspector gave chase, caught him, and brought him before Mr. Hazland, who sentenced the thief to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

AMMUNITION IN TEAPOT AND BOOTS.

Detective Sergeant Clark charged a Chinese with being in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition. It appeared that the defendant was a passenger on the *Empress of Russia*, and the ammunition was found concealed in a teapot and a pair of boots, fifty rounds being in the teapot and twenty-five in each boot.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and after Mr. Faithfull (who defended) had addressed his worship a fine of \$100 was imposed.

MANUEL SEQUERIA.

The gentleman named above made another appearance in Court on a charge of begging. Inspector Terrett arrested Manuel, who had the audacity to beg from the Inspector when the latter was in uniform. The man, said the Inspector, was a great nuisance, going round the various European offices begging, and he would not take a refusal, but waited until he raised some money. Witness said him on Saturday "doing his rounds," and warned the man. Ten minutes after this Sequeria accosted the Inspector and begged some money. He also tried to beg from the manager of a tobacco store. The beggar was fined \$5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

"GOLD" BANGLES.

A Chinese went to a pawn shop in Kowloon Old City and raised \$10 on a "gold" bangle. After he had left, the shrewd gentleman behind the counter found that the "gold" bangle was solid brass. No doubt emboldened by his success the possessor of bangles again visited the pawn shop and wanted \$12 on another "gold" bangle. He was delayed in conversation and eventually a constable arrived at the shop. The man was charged with obtaining the \$10 by false pretences, and also with attempt in connection with the \$12 before Mr. Hazland. Mr. Gardiner appeared to defend and the case was remanded.

RAID ON SUPPOSED OPIUM DIVAN.

A MYSTERIOUS MAN.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday a respectfully attired Chinese was charged with keeping an opium divan at 195, Queen's Road West.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. Preston, denied the charge. He said that he was a partner in a respectable druggist shop, but occasionally went to the address mentioned to see a friend. On the day the place was raided he paid a visit to his friend. Suddenly, the police rushed in, and he (defendant) was placed under arrest.

During the hearing of the case a mysterious-looking Chinese wandered about the Court, and upon Mr. Hazland enquiring who he was he was informed that the wandering one was an opium informer.

This seemed to impress his worship, who, after hearing Mr. Preston's examination in chief of one of the raiders, said that this man's demeanour in the box was very bad. His worship also expressed the opinion that the fact that the opium informer wandered about the Court during the hearing of the case led him to believe that it was a put-up charge. Defendant would be discharged.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

A PECULIAR STORY.

An European who gave the name of John Kenneth Ross was charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Wood, with vagrancy.

Inspector Kent, who prosecuted, said the man came to the Central Police Station on Sunday evening and asked to be taken in charge. The man said he had been employed in the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery up to the end of last month, but he was discharged from there, he had no money and nowhere to live. Ross' story was to the effect that on August 14th he had some words with his superior at the Sugar Refinery, and obtaining no satisfaction, he sent in his resignation. "I see now," he added, "that was rather a wrong thing to do." I owed a little money, and the people to whom I owed it came down on me, and even came into my office worrying me for it. So, I have no money and nowhere to go. I have not a few things down at the Refinery, but there is now another man in my place. Mr. Wood said he thought he had better put the man in the house of detention so that he could find work. Defendant—Yes, and find a little money to pay my small debts.

POLICE RESERVE CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

CASTRO AGAIN REMANDED.

The Police Reserve Constable, R. H. M. Castro, who is charged with bribery, was again brought before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday. It is alleged against Castro that he accepted \$200 on a promise to release a Chinese from Victoria Gaol.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardiner for the prosecution and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Inspector Brazil said that on August 16th at the Central Station, when the defendant was charged with the offence, he replied: "I have nothing to say."

Ng Chak-wing, an interpreter at the Court, produced a translation of the promissory note for \$200 from English into Chinese, which he had made at the request of the defendant. Witness knew nothing of the payment of the money mentioned in the note.

Replying to Mr. d'Almada, this witness said he asked defendant what he wanted the translation for, and defendant said a friend of his wanted to borrow some money from a Chinese who could not read English. The note had not then been signed, but was stamped.

A clerk at the Magistracy spoke to hearing a conversation between the defendant and Mr. Gardiner, which took place outside his office door. He heard Mr. Gardiner say: "I have information to send in a report against you for obtaining \$200 by false pretences from a Shanghai man." Defendant said: "I know I owe it. I borrowed this money from the complainant and I have given a promissory note for it." Mr. Gardiner then said: "If that is so, you had better settle it."

Replying to Mr. d'Almada, witness said Mr. Gardiner also used words to this effect: "If you pay up this money it will be all right."

Sung Tsing-kun, an interpreter of the Shanghai and mandarin dialects, said he had known the complainant for more than ten years, and introduced him to Castro. That was in March, when a Shanghai motor car driver was charged with manslaughter. Defendant was acting as interpreter in the case. During May and June defendant asked witness to lend him some money, but witness had none to lend him. Defendant then asked to be introduced to somebody who could lend him some, and two days later repeated the request. The complainant happened to come up at that time, and Castro asked if witness thought complainant could lend any money, and he advised him to try. About ten days before Castro was arrested complainant came to him and said Castro had created him of \$200. Witness said only referred to a loan, and complainant said that was the trick by which he had been trapped. Complainant said if he did not get back the money he would put Castro into Court. When witness saw Castro and mentioned this matter, Castro said the money was quite safe.

By Mr. d'Almada—Complainant said that when he asked Castro for the money Castro wanted to strike him and was very angry. The case was adjourned until to-day.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE HAUL.

EXTENSIVE BANK NOTE FORGERY.

Through the enterprise of certain members of the Chinese section of the Hongkong Police Reserve, an alleged forger of Kwangsi \$5 notes, on the Chinese Bank at Wuchow, is now under arrest.

The story of the arrest is a most interesting one. Inspectors Wong Kwong Tin and Hui San discovered that a Chinese had been endeavouring to dispose of a quantity of Kwangsi banknotes, and they also had information to the effect that the notes were forgeries, and a trap was laid for the apprehension of the alleged forger. On Saturday evening the Inspectors went to a shop at 338, Queen's Road West, after having stationed certain constables at various places in the vicinity in case of necessity. They had not been waiting long before the dealer in Kwangsi notes arrived. The Inspectors were in plain clothes, and very soon they talked business with the note seller. As a result of this it was arranged that they should purchase 100 of the \$5 Kwangsi notes, for \$400 in Hongkong notes, the difference in value being in the exchange. It was at once discovered that the Kwangsi notes were forgeries and constables were at once called in to arrest the man. He was taken to the Central Police Station by P.C.s. Wright and Tulley (Reserve) and a search here resulted in the discovery of many more of the forged notes.

The alleged forger was brought before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, and it was alleged against him that he knew the notes were forgeries. Chief Detective Inspector Morrison applied for a remand for a week to allow of the attendance of a bank official from Wuchow, and the remand was granted.

DREDGING THE GRAND CANAL.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

Messrs. M. F. Carey, contractor, E. J. Purcell, general superintendent, and G. B. Watson, engineer, have just arrived in China in connection with the restoration of the Grand Canal linking the Yangtze and Yellow rivers.

Messrs. Carey and Simms, the contractors, have been employed for the big job of reopening the Grand Canal by the American International Corporation. The party are to make their headquarters at Peking prepared to start work so soon as the signal is given.

THE RED CROSS SCHEME.

The Canal running southward from Peking, when dredged, will afford one of the chief means of transportation between North and South. But, more than that, it will drain an immense territory and restore a great tract of cultivable land that is almost annually swept by flood. Mr. C. D. Jamison, the American Red Cross engineer, who surveyed the territories traversed by the Grand Canal and Hwai River, it will be recalled, reported that with the expenditure of G. \$35,000,000 more than 17,000 square miles could be made immune from floods, and that two crops of grain could be raised in a year over this great district, instead of two crops in five years. Besides insuring cultivated land against floods, he estimated that 1,000,000 acres of fertile swamp land could be reclaimed.

The Chinese Government two years ago authorized the negotiation of an American loan of \$20,000,000 gold for the improvement of the watercourses in the Hwai River district of Shantung Province. This move was brought about by the activities of the American Red Cross Society, which has always led in the relief of the famine districts, and by the independent reports of several Chinese Ministers who had conducted personal investigations and had persuaded the late President Yuan Shih-kai to establish a National Irrigation and Water Conservancy Bureau. After overcoming difficulties the Red Cross finally interested bankers in the project, which seems now to be assuming definite shape.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

Although full details of the plan are not at present available (says the *N. C. Daily News*), it is understood that the work will be divided into two sections covered by two separate loans. The southern half of the Canal in the Province of Kiangsu, north of the Yangtze River, will be dealt with as one undertaking, for which a gold loan of \$10,000,000 will be floated; while the district through which the Canal passes in the Province of Shantung will be another venture to be financed by a similar gold loan with an initial bond issue of \$5,000,000.

On the Shantung section the agreement with the Chinese Central Government and with the Shantung Provincial Government authorizes the American International Corporation to make a first issue of bonds for \$3,000,000 gold, the interest upon which is to be seven per cent. per year and the term of the loan 30 years. Redemption of the loan will begin after the fifth year and will be paid in 25 equal instalments.

It is stated that the Government offers as security the lands to be reclaimed and the revenue which the Government will derive from them; also the taxes from other lands which will be improved by the work and which are estimated at more than 80,000 acres, and the taxes and tolls derived from that part of the Grand Canal in south Shantung which will be improved.

THE TIME LIMIT.

The Corporation pledged itself to complete the work within 30 months. Under the separate, but similar, agreement which covers the improvements on the Kiangsu or southern section, which has not yet been fully surveyed, the American International Corporation is authorized to float a loan for \$30,000,000, the interest upon which will be secured by the tolls and taxes on the Canal, which are now estimated at G. \$300,000 a year.

SEPARATE LOAN FOR CANAL.

The financing of the Canal project seems to be entirely separate from the other loans which China has been endeavouring to secure in America.

INCREASING USE OF MOTOR CARS AT SHANGHAI.

A recent report by the U.S. Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of Shanghai, states that the number of motor cars, trucks, and motor cycles licensed by the International Municipality at Shanghai increased 118 in 1915. The increase by classes were: Private motor cars, 83; public motor cars, 3; trade or demonstration cars, 1; trucks, lorries or vans, 4; motor cycles, 27. The number of motor cars licensed by the International Municipality is increasing from year to year. The number of passenger automobiles licensed in the International settlement had reached 550 by April 1st, 1916. In addition, licenses have been issued in the French concession covering 148 passenger cars, making a total of 707 such automobiles licensed at Shanghai. The numbers appearing on machines here, however, are in advance of licences issued, inasmuch as the French concession is given the use of many numbers which have not yet been taken up.

The demand for motor cars after the war is expected to be normal.

The introduction of a limited number of electric automobiles into Shanghai has created much interest among wealthy Chinese, who are desirous of purchasing cars of this type. The first electric car brought to Shanghai did not prove satisfactory, because of the inadequacy of the local electric power facilities, but in the meantime this has been remedied, and the cars now arriving are operated satisfactorily.

INTIMATIONS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

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TENNIS RACKETS.

"DOHERTY."

"LANBERT"

CHAMBERS."

THE "I. Z."

"RISELEY"

HEXAGON."

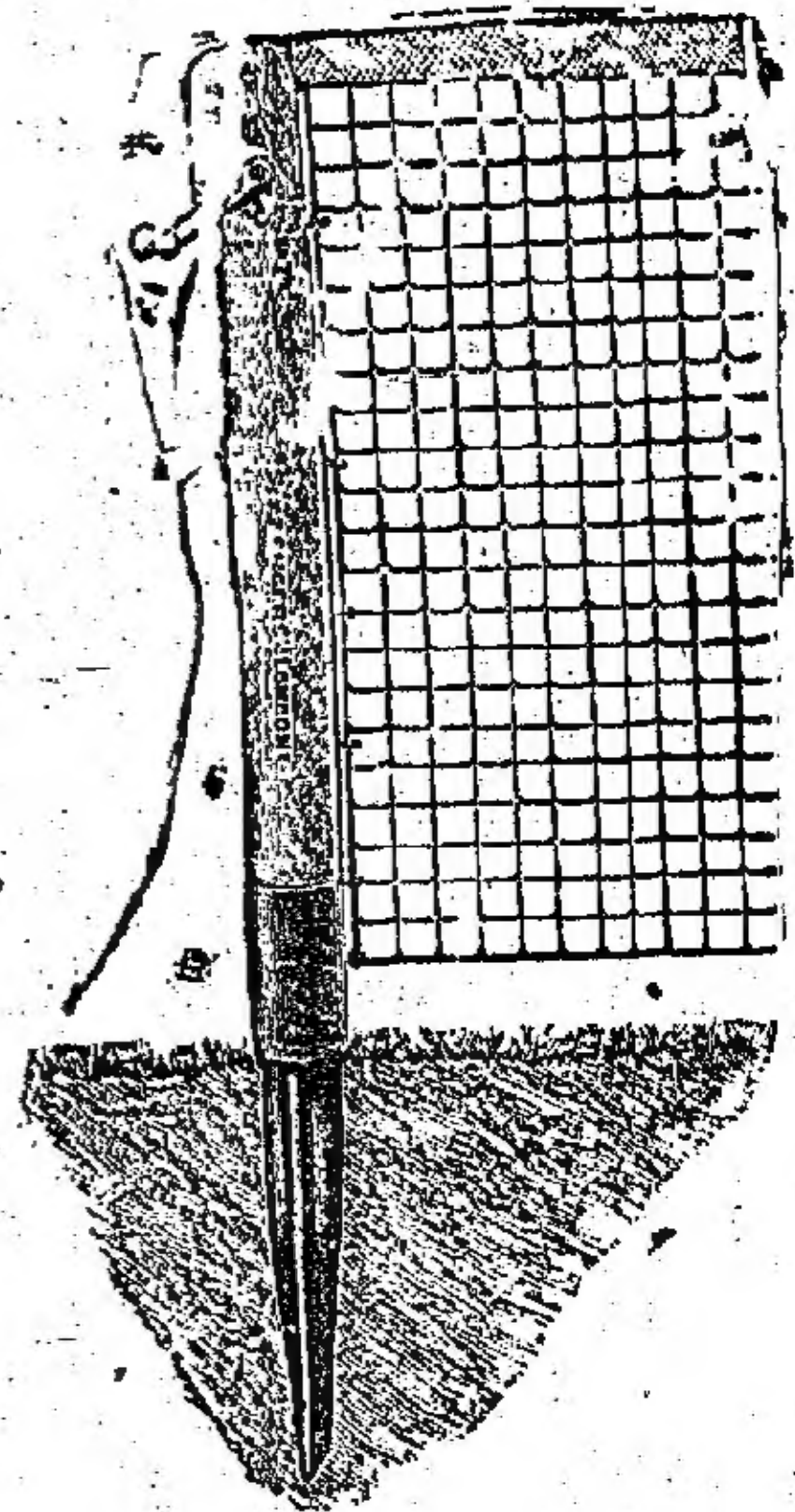
THE "D. H."

"TOURNAMENT"

DEMON."

VANTAGE,

Etc.



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AYRE'S

SPALDING

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FOR

HARD AND GRASS

COURTS.

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AGENTS FOR

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BRITISH LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[31

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HEP CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLUM, Powell's Building.

[1016

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 341.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SHIRTS

FOR

PRESENT

WEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL

LIGHT-WEIGHT

MATERIALS.

STIFF

AND

SOFT

DOUBLE

CUFF.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE.

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

[1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SLUDDARY COIN in reasonably small quantities can be obtained by the Public at par on application to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

L. M. C. WOLFE,
Comptroller.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1916. [100]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, Seymour Terrace,
from 1st October.
Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
6, Des Vaux Road.
[1008]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
Peak.
GARDEN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage
20 tons.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[1007]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG**
WEED PRESS, JANUARY & JUNE,
1916.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four
Large Connecting ROOMS, on the
Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake
Fier. At present occupied by the Com-
mercial Union Assurance Company.
For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
1000

NOTICE.

MR. A. L. ALVES has acquired the whole
Interest of the Firm of A. GALLOTTI
& Co., and from this day will carry on the
same business under the firm style of
A. L. ALVES & Co.,
at Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road.
Hon Kong, 1st September, 1916. [1079]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this
day established myself as Watchmaker,
Repairer, etc.
All work done on the premises and all
orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES SIEER
(late of Chas. J. Gault & Co.),
No. 1, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1050]

NOTICE.

SIEM-SEN & CO.
11, A. STUBBS,
C. STRUENEMEIER,
R. J. HANSEN,
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the
above who have not already lodged
same with the Liquidators are requested to
present same to the Underigned before 30th
September, 1916.

ALF. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above.
[1083]

E. E. STORIES.

If you have experienced, or know of, a
thrilling adventure in real life, write to
the Editor, "WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE,"
A Southampton S. Strand, London, England.
Literary style not essential. Good prices for
acceptable material.

[1038]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No.
43713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1908,
for the Share number 9519 Registered
in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FIEKE
has been LOST or STOLEN, and should
this Certificate not be produced to the Bank
before the 30th September, 1916, a new
Certificate for the Share will be issued and
the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43713
will be thereafter treated by this Corporation
as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Company's
Office on TUESDAY, the 26th of September,
at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Manager, together
with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June,
1916.

THE TRIPPER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th
September, 5th days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LA TIAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [1093]



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desire to learn the Chinese should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MOUSSON HILL ROAD.

[1049]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
PEAR.
Apply Property Office
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

"FULMER," HART AVENUE, Kow-
loon, 5-roomed House with Servants
Quarters, &c., from 1st October, 1916.
No lounge Rent.
Apply to—
A. ABDOLRAHIM,
34, Queen's Road Central.
[1086]

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of
No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
[1089]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
Airy, close overlooking State Square.
For rent on other particulars apply to—
"H"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1040]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's
Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S
BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE
LTD.
685

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1018]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villa, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. AFCAH & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
[811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[693]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
Rothschild, Bloch & Co.
[573]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING
HOUSE with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc.
No. 14, SHAMKIN, CANTON, from 1st June, at
present in the occupation of the Imperial
Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[418]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS
on 1st Road
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Hampery's
Building, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in My Road
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
bachelors of reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1006]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.

[351]

INTIMATION



THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS. EACH

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 916.

14

DEATH.

SEINA.—At Bombay, on the morning of
September 4th, BAI HIRA BAI, the be-
loved mother of Mr. S. D. SEINA, of
Hongkong, aged 72. Deeply re-
gretted. (By cable.) [1085]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C
DORON OFFICE: 131, VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5th SEPTEMBER 1916.

THE ABORIGINES OF JAPAN.

Who were the aborigines of Japan? Dr.
GORDON MUNRO, who may be regarded
as the leading authority on Japanese
anthropology and archaeology, decides
in favour of the Ainu, a few descendants
of whom still exist in the northernmost
part of Japan, but Japanese archaeolo-
gists do not favour this view, partly,
probably, because Japanese tradition
describes the land and the people as of
supernatural origin, and to give the
Japanese the second place would be to
throw overboard all the accepted records,
belief in which almost amounts to a
religion in Japan. According to the
Japanese view, the Ainu were the bar-
barians who had somehow come into the
divine land, with which they had other-
wise no connection. A third view is that
neither the Japanese nor the Ainu were
the original inhabitants of Japan, but a
mysterious race, which is dimly referred
to in ancient Japanese records as "earth
spiders," and to whom are attributed
some objects which are supposed to
be otherwise unaccountable. "Earth
spiders" would naturally suggest people
who lived in underground dwellings, but
there is evidence that both the Japanese
and the Ainu were in the habit of so
constructing their dwellings, so that the
term must have had some special signifi-
cance. Did it refer to a distinct race,
strange to both the Japanese and the
Ainu; or did it refer to some portion
of one of the two races? Sections of a
race have been known to acquire peculiar
habits, whether under stress of circum-
stances or through influence of the en-
vironment, and it is therefore possible
that the "earth spiders" were Ainu,
who, under pressure from the Japanese
invaders, had been forced to become
something more than mere pit-dwellers.
This view is strengthened, if not con-
firmed, by some discoveries made by Dr.

MUNRO in Southern Japan. In the course
of excavations on the site of a former
Ainu village, as proved by the
pottery, he found a hiding-place cut into
a hill, consisting of a complex labyrinth
of burrows or tunnels, many of them
only just large enough for an adult to
crawl through with difficulty. The origin
of this labyrinth was not difficult to
decide; it was evidently constructed by
the Ainu as a hiding-place in case of an
attack by the Japanese. When we learn
that the term "earth-spiders" may also,
and perhaps more correctly, be rendered
"earth-hiders," there seems no remain-
ing reason to doubt that under this term
were included those Ainu who had re-
course to these subterranean hiding-
places in the face of attack. From Dr.
MUNRO's description of the hiding-place
it would not appear that it would hold
many people. He speaks of only one
small chamber of six feet or so, while the
burrows, though long, could hardly be
taken as other than entrances to the
place of concealment, since their extreme
narrowness would preclude the admission
of air if occupied by people. It may be,
of course, that ventilation holes origi-
nally existed, but became filled up in
course of time. The discoverer himself
found the air so unhealthy after a few
minutes' breathing that he was forced to
cut ventilation holes, so it is almost
certain that such holes existed originally.
Even then, however, such a labyrinth—
and Dr. MUNRO has since discovered no
other of such a size and complexity—
would hardly accommodate a very large
number of people. We may take it,
therefore, that it was constructed as a
last effort to withstand the Japanese in-
vasion. This gives eloquent and piteous
testimony as to the ruthlessness of the
struggle. The "earth-spiders," or "earth-
hiders," as a distinct race, are thus dis-
posed of. They were undoubtedly those
last remnants of the Ainu race whose
retreat northward had been cut off and
who were making a desperate effort to
avoid extinction. The Ainu would thus
seem to have the distinction of being the
aborigines of Japan. There is no doubt
that they entered Japan from the north,
and that they had undisputed possession
of the country for a long period of time
—a period long enough for them to
spread all over the country and to pene-
trate to the extreme south of Kyushu.
Ainu place-names are to be found
throughout Japan, although corrupted
and sound like Japanese names and duly
supplied with Chinese characters. In
some cases there would appear to have
been a combination of Ainu and
Japanese. Thus the first two syllables of
"Wakayama," the capital of the pro-
vince where the first Japanese Emperor
is supposed to have landed and founded
his capital, are undoubtedly from the
Ainu word *waka*, meaning water, the pre-
sent site of the city having certainly
been under water some fifteen hundred
years ago. *Tama* means "mountain," it
is taken as Japanese, but here again
it is doubtful whether it is not a corrup-
tion of an Ainu word. This is but one
example of how complete was the Ainu
survey of the country, and there are
countless others. Even the name of the
pearl "Fuji" has been traced by some
authorities to an Ainu source. The
acceptance of these place-names by the
Japanese would seem to show that there
was some intercourse between the two
races—that the more tractable among the
Ainu came within the pale of Japanese
civilisation, and that there was inter-
marriage between the two peoples. The
Ainu language seems to have left as little
trace on Japanese as Celtic on modern
English, but this does not preclude the
idea of a mixture of the two races. The
Japanese conquerors would capture the
Ainu women, since, as invaders, it is
probable that the males would predomi-
nate in number, and thus force their
language upon them, receiving in return
only the names for objects which were
new to them. If this be the case Ainu
blood is stronger in the Japanese than is
generally supposed, but, on the other
hand, there must be placed the aversion
that still exists among the Japanese from
intermarriage with another race. Dr.
MUNRO is of the opinion that the people
in the extreme south of Japan show even
more marked traces of Ainu admixture
than those in the more central parts, his
theory being that the Ainu there were cut
off from the north by Japanese settle-
ments and thus had to submit to the in-
vaders. As to the mixed origin of the
Japanese race anthropologists have no
doubt, but recent discoveries would seem
to show that the aborigines played a
larger part in the production of the race
of modern Japan than was at one time
believed.

A mail for Europe via Siberia, closes
to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

The name of the Soongai Rampah Rub-
ber Company has been struck off the Re-
gister.

The P. and O. Outward mail steamer
Morca, with the London mail of the 18th
ultimo, arrived at Port Said on the 2nd
instant.

A letter has been received in the Colony
stating that P.-c. Counts, of the Hongkong
Police, has been killed in action in
France, and that P.-c. Swann has been
wounded.

Fresh from many successes in Manila,
"Iron Box," the coloured boxer, arrived
in the Colony yesterday. He intends to
fix up some contests here, and is very
keen on meeting Sapper Richards, R.F.,
the light-weight champion.

The public will be glad to learn that
subsidiary coin in reasonable amounts
may be obtained at par at the Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank. At the present
moment money-changers are charging
one-half per cent. premium.

During the week ending September 2nd,
one fatal Chinese case of cholera was
reported. In the same period there were
six cases of enteric fever (one British and
the rest Chinese), five of which proved
fatal. There was also a fatal Chinese
case of small-pox.

O Progresso has published a telegram
from Lisbon in which it is stated that
Mr. Borjona Freitas, the late Portuguese
Consul at Shanghai, has been dismissed
from the Diplomatic Service as a conse-
quence of his arbitrary conduct towards
certain of his co-nationals in that settle-
ment.

Apparently the Chinese have not yet
learned how to alight from a tramcar.
A Chinese woman of about 25 years of
age has been sent to the Government
Civil Hospital suffering from injuries
sustained by falling while attempting to
alight from a tramcar when in motion
in Des Vaux Road Central. The accident
occurred on Sunday.

Mr. R. P. McGregor, second engineer
of the Chinese Customs cruiser *Pingchiang*,
has been presented with a handsome
medallion awarded to him by the Chinese
Government for his bravery in saving
life in the Huangpu River on May 13th
of this year. The presentation was made
by Mr. F. S. Unwin (Commissioner of
Customs) at Shanghai.

Some people have strange ideas of
heaven. A Korean Bible Society colpor-
teur, who had never seen a train before,
travelled last autumn from his village to
Seoul, to attend a gathering of colpor-
teurs. When he stepped out of the train
at Seoul station, and saw the hurrying
crowds, the tramways, the motor cars,
the electric lights, and the high buildings,
he thought that he must have died and
that this was heaven, and when a passer-
by told him he was only in Seoul, he said
he could not think how heaven could be
more beautiful and strange. One of the
least heavenly of the characteristics of
Seoul used to be its aroma, remarks the
London & China Express.

Even as modern naval gunnery was
born on the China Station, so modern
machine gun fire was born in Japan. It
was the Japanese army in the war with
Russia which first demonstrated the
capabilities of the machine gun by
brigading it into self-contained units in
lieu of the independent machine gun
usually attached in the proportion of one
to each battalion of infantry. It is
generally accepted that one well-served
machine gun is equal to at least 30 rifle-
armed infantrymen, whilst it presents a
very much smaller mark than 30 in-
fantrymen, and requires only a tenth-
or sometimes less—of that number to
work it. The Lewis gun's tremendous
rate of fire, and its extreme handiness in
action have made machine guns more
valuable than ever. It is notorious that
recently a handful of desperate Germans
held up a whole division of Allies by
their use of a machine gun vomiting 600
shots per minute.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received
by the American Consulate-General,
Hongkong, from the Manila Observa-
tory:

September 2nd, 4 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern
Luzon, direction unknown.

September 2nd, 9 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern
Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving
N.W.

September 4th, 10.15 a.m.
Typhoon in about 122 degrees Long. E.
and 19 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

THE TIGER SEE AGAIN.

The tiger which is roving about the
Island was seen early on Sunday morn-
ing by the Hon. Mr. Poll, K.C., and
Mrs. Pollock, from their tug boat, the
Snipe.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock formed a
Daily Press representative that soon
after 7 a.m. on Sunday the *Snipe* was at
anchor in the bay under Mt. Kellett,
and immediately opposite Tree Is-
land, when both Mrs. Pollock and he,
as well as the No. 1 boatman, saw a large
animal about 300 yards away coming
down the hillside between timber road
and the sea. The animal stood under
some trees for a while and then moved
off in a parallel direction as a result
of which a good view was obtained of it.
The animal passed across an open space
leaving its tail, and those on the boat
distinctly saw white markings on a
tawny background, thus establishing the
identity of the animal beyond doubt. The
action of the animal also pointed to the
fact that it was a tiger. The last Mr.
and Mrs. Pollock saw of the tiger was
when he disappeared with a bound among
some trees below the Dairy Farm shed,
outside which some cattle were grazing.

A hunting party has been in search
of "stripes" for several nights, but up
to the present they have been unable to
approach near enough for a shot. How-
ever, certain elaborate plans have been
laid, and the hunters are quite sanguine,
and are confident that they will succeed
in "bagging" the tiger—if he decides
to remain on the island a few days
longer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPUDIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am surprised to learn from
your issue of the 2nd instant, under the
heading of "Chinese News," that I was
reported to have "consigned a large
quantity of Bank of Communication
notes to some of my followers in the
capital with instructions to put these
notes into circulation, and that I was
sent upon wrecking the financial ad-
ministration of the Republic." Needless
to say, I repudiate the statement, which
is absolutely false. It has been the rule
of the Bank of Communication to submit
a statement to the Board of Finance once
every ten days showing the quantity of
notes in reserve and also the quantity in
circulation, which, I may say, are
always verified by the Board. In my
opinion, the management of the Bank is
perfect and not open to such abuse. It is
scandalous to say that I was "sent upon"
wrecking the financial administration of
the Chinese Republic and that I had
consigned a large quantity of notes to
Peking, as I have done nothing of the
kind, nor had I the least intention of
doing so.

Thanking you for the insertion of this
letter in your valuable paper.—Yours
faithfully,

LIANG SHIH YI.

[We have great pleasure in publishing
the above letter. The statement to which
exception is taken was reproduced, as we
said in the opening sentence, from the
vernacular Press.—Ed.]

THE S.S. "WISLEY."

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE.

The steamer *Wisley*, which was beached
at Vulgro Bay over two months ago while
on fire, arrived in port on Sunday after-
noon in tow of the *David Gillies*. It is
now eight weeks since the salvage party
with the requisite gear left for the scene
of the sunken steamer, and during that
period Capt. Jas. Watson and his assist-
ants have been assiduously engaged in
the task of refloating the vessel. As a
salvage job the undertaking has proved
one of the most successful ever accom-
plished in the Far East, the vessel being
14 feet under water and embedded in
sand to a depth of 19 feet. A coffer-dam
was constructed, powerful pumps were
employed, the vessel was raised to
the surface, and after temporary repairs
had been effected she was eventually towed
into port as stated.

Capt. Watson, who has long held the
reputation of being an experienced salvor,
is to be commended for the expeditious
manner and the skillful method of re-
covering the *Wisley*, which will go into
dock for the necessarily extensive repairs
to be undertaken by the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company.

THE WAR.

ALLIES UNITE IN GREAT ATTACK.

CAPTURE OF GUILLEMONT.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON BRITAIN.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

ALLIES CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS IN GREECE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT ALLIED SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 4th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—In co-operation with the French on our immediate right, we attacked the enemy to-day at several points.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF GUILLEMONT.

We captured a part of Guinchy and the whole of Guillemont.

Our front now runs 500 yards east of Guillemont from Guinchy to near the Falfenont farm.

We also gained ground on the east side of the Mouquet farm.

We captured several hundred prisoners.

The French substantially progressed between our right and the Somme.

Fighting continues.

AERIAL WARFARE.

Our aircraft performed most useful work in co-operating with the artillery and the infantry.

The enemy's aeroplanes, which desperately attempted to interfere, were successfully engaged in many aerial fights and were driven off, losing three machines destroyed and at least four damaged. We lost three machines.

FRENCH VERSION.

PARIS, September 4th.
A communiqué states:—We captured the whole of Guillemont and part of Guinchy.

Several hundred prisoners were taken. The enemy, although at considerable strength, was unable to withstand the rush of the Allies, who attained all their objectives.

We captured the north of the forest of Cléry and all the German trenches along the forest and the Combes road as far as the outskirts of Combes.

We likewise carried all the enemy positions between the forest and Cléry.

We also crossed at numerous points of the road between these two places.

ENEMY POSITIONS CARRIED.

A communiqué reports a sweeping attack by the British and French north of the Somme, carrying the German positions on a front of six kilometres between Maupas and the river.

The troops rushed over the enemy, capturing villages and the forest of Cléry, and also important trenches.

A German counter-attack was smashed up with very heavy losses.

The communiqué continues:—The German counter-attack, which was made with huge forces and directed against positions south of the forest, was caught by our fire and thrown back in disorder.

The enemy left numerous dead on the field.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We captured 2,000 prisoners, and the booty at present counted includes twelve guns and 50 machine guns.

VERDUN REGION.

The Germans violently attacked our positions at Vaux Chaptre, but they were repulsed repeatedly. Finally, they gained a footing in the salient, where furious fighting continues.

The French attacked the Germans east and north-west of Fleury, capturing several trenches and part of the crest running from Fleury to Thiaumont.

FRENCH AERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
There were noteworthy achievements by French air squadrons yesterday.

OVER 350 BOMBS DROPPED.

The railway station at Metzablon was twice visited and 86.47 bombs were dropped, doing considerable damage in the vicinity.

Sixty bombs were dropped on military establishments north of Metz, and 210 on several other stations and cantonments. Good results were observed.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES' JOINT NOTE TO GREECE.

SWEEPING DEMANDS.

ATHENS, September 3rd.

Router's Correspondent at Athens states that the British and French Ministers last evening presented a joint Note to the Greek Government, demanding Allied control of the Posts and Telegraphs, including wireless, on the ground that these are being used to convey information to the enemy; the expulsion of enemy bribery and espionage agents, and the taking of necessary measures against their Greek accomplices.

It is understood that Greece does not object to an acceptance of the demands.

GREECE ACCEPTS DEMANDS.

ATHENS, September 4th.

Greece has accepted the Entente's demands in their entirety.

The control of the postal and telegraphic communications began yesterday.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

BUCHAREST, September 4th.

A communiqué states:—We occupied the heights west of Borsak and the region of Sekeli in Haromszik.

An enemy attack on the whole of the Dobrudja frontier and south of Bazargio was repulsed.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GEN. SMUTS' PROGRESS.

ENEMY'S INTENTION FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, September 3rd.

General Smuts reports that the enemy's intention to make a prolonged resistance in the Unaluguru mountains has been frustrated.

A 4.1 Naval gun has been found and destroyed by dynamite.

Our column is approaching Dar-es-Salaam. The Navy is co-operating.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

MAROONED PARTY RESCUED.

LONDON, September 4th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, on board the steamer *Felicia*, succeeded in his third attempt to reach Elephant Island, where some members of the Expedition were marooned, and rescued the party.

TEMPER OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

MR. HUGHES IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived at Fremantle on August 1st and was cordially welcomed. He was the guest of the Labour Federation at dinner in the evening and addressed a crowded public meeting. His speech was received with tumultuous enthusiasm.

After dwelling on the changed aspect of the war and declaring that, with continued self-sacrifice, victory was assured, he said the Australians had made the name of Australia famous throughout the civilized world. Personally he had found himself everywhere basking in the glory of the Australian soldiers. There was nothing more glorious in history than the Gallipoli failure. It had shown the world that the British had meant war against the British Empire were all of the same spirit. He knew the temper of the British people. They were resolved to see this thing through to the bitter end.

He hoped they would all live to see the day when the arch-criminals among the Germans were placed in the dock and fittingly punished for their hellish crimes.

When peace came, he believed, there would be a great opportunity for Australia. "We must develop this great Continent, and people it with the right kind of men, for there is no way by which five million people can hold this Continent, which is big enough to hold a hundred millions, unless we are ready at all times to hold what we have."

GREAT WORK OF PARIS CONFERENCE.
In an interview Mr. Hughes said:—The Paris Conference has done a great work in formulating the terms of an economic treaty which will revolutionize not only trade relations between the Allies and the Central Powers, but also the economic fabric of the Allies.

The potential effects of the resolutions are almost infinite, but we must get to work immediately. The Allies look to Great Britain to lead the way. If we act promptly the resolution can be made an effective weapon against our enemies during the war. They can shorten the duration of the war and assure to the Allies the fruits of victory, economic independence after the war, and the lasting peace of the world.

"THE SCAMPS."

CLEVER BAND OF ENTERTAINERS.

Judging by the opening performance of "The Scamps" at the Theatre Royal last evening, this clever and versatile collection of entertainers should experience a most successful time in Hongkong, and Mr. Bandman, who presents "The Scamps," should lose none of the reputation he has gained in the East generally for sending us good companies.

Mr. Wolsley Charles is in charge of "The Scamps," and if it was his intention to bring his company up to his own standard of entertaining excellence then he has succeeded. Mr. Charles' pianoforte items, including some clever impressions of noted composers, were a feature of the programme. Miss Isabel Guidici, with her rich contralto voice, will become a great favourite, her renderings of "Floral Dance," and, as an encore piece, "Because," being loudly applauded. Miss Dora Dolaro, Miss Elsie Videau and Miss Alice May are also thoroughly entertaining with their respective items, and especially in a trio and dance. Reeves Hansford is the funny man of the company, and last evening he was responsible for much laughter. He is funny without being absurd, and, with Miss Guidici, can be depended upon to make the most miserable open out into smiles. Mr. Wal. Kirby and Mr. Bernard Ansell sang several songs in good style, and the former, in company with Miss Videau, produced a most effective impression of the "Vale Destiny." In their concerted items and burlesques "The Scamps" reached a high level of excellence, and Mr. Wolsley Charles' ensemble, "Hush-a-by," was very well received.

A thoroughly enjoyable programme was terminated with a "Scamps" impression of a cinema show; of the ticket office, inside with a most impressive and oddly assorted audience, and even the pictures themselves. The sketch was extremely funny, and "A Village Concert," which is to be produced this evening, should be well worth witnessing. There was a fairly numerous audience, among those present being H.E. the Governor and Lady May, and Miss May.

IMPERIALISTS' ACTIVITIES.

The Chinese Press says that Shan Chi or Prince Su, who has long been reported to be residing at Dairen, is the Head of the Imperial Party that has started the present rebellion against the Republic.

In a manifesto, Prince Su declares that a force of 200,000 will shortly be at his disposal, to effect the reinstatement of the Manchurian Emperor; that Manchuria will first be the basic place for the Imperialists, who will obtain support from the provinces in the patriotic movement; that the Imperial Army from all quarters will meet in Chihli province at a distant date; and that the whole sacred country will be restored to peace and security "in order to save our beloved people."

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

BILL FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

In the House of Representatives at Peking last week a Bill for the suppression of gambling in Kwangtung was introduced. Mr. Chen Lu, in explaining the purpose of the Bill, severely criticised the officials of Kwangtung for removing the gambling prohibition. His views were shared by others, who pointed out that, unlike other provinces, Kwangtung had become a gambling province in the literal sense of the word. One of the members directed attention to the fact that many a good family had been broken up and many a good man spoiled by the gambling evil in the province; and he urged that the Government should take immediate steps to stop the evil. Another member, while approving the checking of gambling in Kwangtung, suggesting that the question should properly be handled by the provincial Assembly. When the question was put to vote, it was found that the House was almost unanimously in favour of sending the matter to the Government for immediate action.

MR. WILL THORNE'S EMOTION.

A dramatic incident occurred at the dinner of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., the general secretary, completely broke down towards the end of his speech, and was too overcome with emotion to resume his remarks.

The incident occurred when Mr. Thorne was about to reply to a criticism which had been levelled against him in a paper which he said should be cancelled. "You have been told," he said, "that you have a secretary who is an uneducated man. No one knows that better than myself. But I want to say that if the gentleman who wrote those paragraphs had been called upon to work at the same time as I was, he would have been a different man."

He burst into tears, hid his face in his handkerchief, and sat down. The gathering tried to lighten him by giving rousing cheers and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow; but it took Mr. Thorne some minutes to master his emotion."

THE NEW GIANT ZEPPELIN.

A Swiss gentleman in Colombo has supplied the *Times* of Ceylon with the following translation from a flamboyant article in *Der Abend*, of Zurich:—

Recently observers on both sides of Lake Constance had an opportunity of watching a new giant Zeppelin which has just been completed at the works of the Friedrichshafen. This gigantic air cruiser has a length of 200 feet (the greatest length of Zeppelins before had been 150 feet), and a capacity of nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet (it was about 750,000,000 cubic feet on older models). It has four gondolas (hitherto two) and is equipped with a warship with guns, machine-guns, torpedoes and several tons of explosives in the form of bombs. The gondolas and several other parts of the new airship are also heavily armed. The shape of the new giant Zeppelin approaches that of a fish, lean and elegant, and not unpleasant to the eye in spite of its great size.

The steering arrangement is quite different from the older types; seen from behind it forms a regular cross. On the four gondolas the longest and biggest is in the forepart and almost reaches the bow; two others, smaller, are side by side in the middle of the ship; and the fourth is right under the stern. A passage which will connect the four gondolas cannot be seen; they are all hanging free and separate from each other under the body of the ship. It is possible, however, that such a passage is built in the body of the airship and connection with the gondolas effected by ladders. On both sides of the body of the Zeppelin one sees in the fore and aft part two great dark places. It is said that they are disappearing or closeable platforms on which guns and machine-guns are placed. On the bow, high above, is another platform which also carries a cannon and machine-guns. The motors, which develop 3,000 to 4,500 h.p. and are able to propel the airship at a speed of 60 miles per hour, are according to one statement, in the two middle gondolas, according to another in the stern gondola. The motors are duplicated in order to minimise trouble with engines. The new Zeppelin is said to be carrying a crew of 30 to 40. In spite of the enormous weight which the ship has to carry, i.e., crew, guns, ammunition, explosives, searchlights, etc., its performance is said to be even more perfect than those of previous types. It rises with astounding speed and can attain a height of 13,000 ft. It responds, as the writer has with his own eyes observed for hours, very quickly to the slightest pressure of the rudders. In less than 30 seconds it can make a complete turn in almost its own length; it can fly for miles in a horizontal direction with the nose pointing downwards at an angle of 45 degrees, and although it has to overcome an enormous air pressure when flying in such a position, it keeps steadily at the same height. This is a very special manoeuvre and is intended principally for attacks upon warships at sea.

MR. HUGHES ON AMERICAN RIGHTS.

"STRONG WORDS NOT ENOUGH."

Mr. Hughes, on his acceptance of Republican nomination for the Presidency, delivered a long speech before thousands assembled in the Carnegie Hall. Stating that he stood unflinchingly for American rights, he remarked:—

"We have had brave words in a series of Notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known in diplomacy if the Ambassadors can receive the impression that words are not to be taken seriously. It is not words but the strength and resolution behind the words that count."

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention, but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of our impaired credit and the manifest lack of any disposition to back the words with action. Had this Government, by the use of its informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said and should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives in the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Referring to Teutonic propaganda Mr. Hughes said:—

"We have denounced all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. It is utterly intolerable to us our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort for their suppression. But here also prompt vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the Administration are needed. There should be no hesitation. Such abuse of our territory demanded immediate thoroughgoing action. As soon as the Administration had notice of plot and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resource and its responsibility for their continuation cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others."

ENEMY PRINCE.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons recently how long Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein (son of Prince Christian) was to be retained in the possession of the honours of G.C.V.O. and G.C.B.

Mr. Asquith said that was not an isolated case, and before action was taken there must be a general consideration of the whole matter.

Mr. MacNeill: Why is there one law for a home-made traitor and another law for a German traitor?

Sir Henry Dalziel: Considering the Government has had two years to make up its mind, is there any hope of the matter being settled before the war is over?

"HONOURABLE PEACE."

GERMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ADVOCATES A MIDDLE COURSE.

The "German National Committee for securing an honourable peace" has issued an address to the country in favour of moderate peace aims.

The signatures attached to the address indicate the importance of the movement. They include Prince von Wedel, General Adjutant to the Emperor; Philip Helldorf, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Paul von Seawebuck, Director of the Bleichroeder Bank; Professor Adolph Harnack and many important manufacturers, moralists, professors and others.

The address outlines the aims of the committee securing a course between the pacifists and the insatiable plans of the annexationists, which it characterizes as an "annexation lunacy." It emphasizes the fact that the recent controversy between the peace advocates and the annexationists has had a harmful effect and that, therefore, it is now necessary for the moderate to organize and create uniform views concerning a basis of peace. "This end can be attained," says the address, "only by rigorously avoiding the people's passion of the peace men and the insatiable plans embodied in the outpourings of the Pan-German League. The keynote for such a speech was struck by the Chancellor's speech in March, 1916, in which he mentioned the extension of the eastern frontier and substantial guarantees on the west. This speech called forth congratulations from Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

"Without the attainments of both objects there can be no peace and no vacation of occupied territory. The task of the National Committee, with the co-operation of men of similar sentiments, must be to create uniform views about a basis for German peace and to assist in fixing a definition of substantial guarantees and the delimiting of new frontiers."

A campaign of oratory designed to check the extreme annexationist movement represented by the Conservatives and the right wing of the National Liberals is also being organized by the German National Committee. The speaking campaign includes many of the most prominent names in German science, industry, trade, and agriculture.

One of the executive officers in a statement said that the committee was without a fixed programme, but that the guiding principle was the Bismarckian one of achieving the attainable.

"We frankly want an honourable peace," said he, "but not at any price. We do not want peace delayed through the efforts of those who demand that we make all we can get and hold fast to everything our military power enables us to hold, without regard to future consequences. Our desire is heartily to support the Chancellor's policies, but we disagree with the Government's prohibition of public discussion of the aims of the war."

The campaign was to begin on August 1st, when public addresses were to be made in fifty cities. Police permission has been granted, which is significant, considering the Government's previous policy regarding the discussion of the war aims.

The principal newspapers already are in favour of the committee's programme and an active programme of education will be conducted in the Press. The Catholic newspapers are, for the most part, with the committee.—*N. Y. Times*.

"ENGLAND STILL UNBROKEN."

REVENTLOW'S DENUNCIATION OF AMERICA.

Count Reventlow, addressing a large meeting at Munich on the development of Anglo-German relations, said it had been clear to Admiral von Tirpitz that English and German paths crossed. For 2 or 12 years English policy sought to constitute a Continental coalition for the annihilation of the German Empire. He did not doubt that England had striven to and organized this war with all reason, and that she was seeking with all her power to render annihilation a fact.

"Only against, and not with; England will attain that security for the future which is vital for the strength of the German people. Let us not deceive ourselves. England stands today still unbroke. The much talked of financial collapse of England will not take place, and because our life is at stake we will have no consideration."

Count Reventlow is also reported as making the following statement during his speech:—

"We stand opposed not only by Great Britain but by both Anglo-Saxon Powers. America is equally determined to destroy us in order that we may become a province for the trade and industry of Anglo-Saxondom, and just because these two Powers stand there unbroke we must employ every means in order to bring the war to a victorious end."

THE CHEERFUL "TOMMIES."

Miss Mildred Elsie Graves, who has just returned from the Hospital at Vimereux, France, where she was a member of the second Harvard Unit of Nurses, telling her experiences with the British soldiers said:—"I saw some terrible shrapnel cases while at Vimereux. Ten without hips, jaws, arms, legs, shoulders and still others simply peppered with small shot. How they could remain alive is a miracle. And yet a large number do recover. The 'Tommies' are simply wonderful. Their cheerfulness passes all understanding. Always a cheerful smile or a joke, no matter whether they could move or not. Suffering the agonies of the wound, with all sorts of terrible afflictions meant nothing to them—they were simply pure."

Not once in all the hundreds of patients which passed through our ward did I ever get a cross word or an unkind remark. Always helping sister, as they called us, whether we were making their beds, applying dressings to their wounds or feeding them. Always extremely polite, they would do anything in their power to help the nurse."

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE—
SOUND STRATEGY.

No feature of the Allies tactical offensive is more remarkable and more reassuring of the outcome, than the proofs it has afforded of sound military judgment. The attack on the East was launched when the Germans were still driving at the West. They had resources enough to attempt their counter-attack from the West. Was not the Russian offensive forced back upon Lunk the setback would have been manifest—and real. In order to meet it Brusiloff would have been compelled to modify his operations in Bukovina. That was the German aim. He was not so compelled, and the counter-attack exhausted itself without result. The Russian offensive, therefore, was not premature, and the judgment which had chosen the moment of the enemy's decline, despite appearances, was a good judgment.

Not less sound was the choice of the moment for the attack upon the West. It was the moment when, having failed to check the Russian offensive, the enemy's embarrassment on the East had become acute—the moment when he was under the sharpest temptation to relieve that embarrassment by drafts from his Western front, the moment at which successful attack on the East would reduce him to a tactical defensive on all fronts, would not less rapidly and evidently complete the initiation of a new phase of the war. Considering the gigantic scale of the war the swiftness of the change borders on the astonishing. Its swiftness, however, is no small part of its effect. The Germans find themselves called upon to face this defensive phase literally without notice. Their military organisation was planned for attack. Their traditions were concentrated upon attack. Their tactics, with weight of gunfire as the main motive force, were driving tactics. On the defence, they have been essentially inoperative. The territory they have occupied east and west is looked upon already as a part of Germany. On that point it is advisable to remain under no illusion. The enemy's lines are fixed.

With extended lines, lengthened communications, and a thinned but defensive force they might still have hoped to fight through this defensive phase of the war if the lines could not be breached. The fact that the lines have been breached, and on the East have been breached, makes, as anybody can see, all the difference. Indeed, it is a fundamental and vital difference. In face of that fact there is, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, no hope of fighting through this phase of the war on the basis so carefully schemed. Other defensive tactics have, in consequence, to be thought out, and beyond doubt at this very moment they are being thought out. But defensive tactics in which the main reliance is placed upon heavy artillery have never been heard of, and never will be. In defensive tactics in the field the essential element is superior mobility. Heavy artillery is, of course, the least mobile part of any force. When, therefore, the chief strength of a force is at the same time the slowest, either that chief strength must be abandoned, or the force as a whole must be submitted to be outmaneuvered. In either event it will be defeated every time it is compelled to fight.

This is the enigma the German Higher Command has thus unexpectedly been called upon to face. Are they to fight through this phase of the war on the fronts as they stand, or are they to attempt retirement? If they adopt the first alternative their fronts, breached by attack, will be rolled up section by section. That result is by this time really foregone. It is a question simply of how long the process will take. If, on the contrary, they choose the second alternative of retirement step by step, the result is foregone equally. There might have been a doubt about the German position had the assault upon the German positions on the Somme failed. It might then end with some force, have been said that the Russians had broken through on the East because the lines were held by Austrians. Indeed, in Germany this was said.

A CONCLUSIVE TEST.
But the battle of the Somme has proved that lines held by Germans can no more resist the onset of efficient troops than lines held by Austrians. Nay, the demonstration is much more emphatic. The position attacked on the Somme were not merely reckoned among the strongest of the enemy's front; they were defended by a specially mustered and picked body of his best troops, added to the garrison on the spot. Nothing could be more conclusive. But the battle of the Somme is significant on other grounds, besides proving that the German ramparts are not impregnable. It affords a test of the comparative efficiency of the Allied armies and the German army. The positions seized by the Allies north and south of the river are at least as difficult, and twice as extensive, as those which the Germans have been able so far to seize at Verdun. The operation, of course, was carried out, in the one instance, in sixteen days. In the other instance it occupied five months. The losses of the Allies on the Somme have so far not been a fifth and the expenditure of ammunition not a tenth of the losses and the expenditure of the Germans in the Verdun fighting. The comparison is arresting. The Allied forces have done double the work in a tenth of the time.

Nor is it natural bravery alone that has done it. It is emphatically the effect of skill. We all know the qualities of the French army and the brilliance of its leading. Not everybody was prepared for the discovery that the British army is a homogeneous force of equally efficient fighting men. Least of all were the Germans prepared for it. They have not then simply to devise, if they can, effective tactics of defence against troops equal to their own, though strong in numbers; they have to devise tactics against troops strikingly superior to their own. No spirit of boasting need enter into a statement of that kind. It is the level truth.—*Westminster Gazette.*

BELGIUM'S DARK HOUR
"WE INTEND TO EXACT
REPARATION."

"The Germans know the geography of our country, but not the psychology of the people who inhabited it," said the Belgian Minister in London, M. Hyman, at the Belgian Independence Day demonstration in the Albert Hall. He spoke of the King of the Belgians as the symbol of Belgian unity. "We love him; we admire him. *Vive le Roi!*"

Instantly there was a roar of cheering, and the vast audience rose and took up the cry *Vive le Roi!* the cheering lasting for two or three minutes.

Mr. Asquith said that two years ago the peace of Europe was wantonly broken, and Belgium was asked to become the stepping-stone, and therefore the accomplice, of the aggressor. She declined the insulting offer, and announced that if need be she would support her refusal by force.

"A more heroic resolve has never been taken by a small nation since Athens and Sparta met the challenge of Persia and the East," declared the Premier amid cheers.

We now knew that the military operations of Germany were deliberately supported by, and in some cases subordinated to, organised butchery and pillage of the civilian population; the massacres of men, women, and children; the sacking of industrial towns, and the desecration and wanton destruction of most precious monuments of the beauty and artistic genius of the past. This infamous story would never be blotted from the memory of Belgium or the conscience of Germany.

With its heroic King still at its head the Belgian Army, which resisted inch by inch the advance of an overwhelming force, is after a lapse of nearly two years still in Belgium, which neither the King nor his gallant troops have quitted. "There they form an important link in the Allied line which holds Germany in check—(cheers)—well found in men and in munitions, and well supplied to cope with the latest exigencies of modern war."

WORKMEN ENSLAVED.
The Premier praised the spirit of the Belgian people who had remained in their own country. "Their patriotism has yielded neither to enjoin nor coercion, though it has been subjected to a full measure of both," he said, as he disclosed to the world a new example of German methods in Belgium. "I hope it will be recorded everywhere."

As lately as last May a new decree was issued against Belgian workmen who refused to work for their oppressors. The object was to enable the Germans to requisition Belgian labour for their own military needs. Governors and military commanders could now order that recalcitrant workmen should be taken, by force to the places where they are to work.

"In other words, they are to be treated as slaves," cried Mr. Asquith indignantly. "This is the climax of a policy which has already resorted without success to starvation and deportation to quell the indomitable spirit of those brave men who refuse to become accomplices in the spoliation and oppression of their native land."

"We here in Britain are taking note," he continued impressively, "and we do not mean to forget. We intend to exact reparation for it." The cheers rang out rapturously.

"Tell your compatriots," turning to M. Hyman—"that when the hour of deliverance comes—and it will come before long—(cheers)—it will be to us here in Great Britain a proud and ennobling memory that we have had our share in restoring to them freedom and independence." (loud cheers).

RUSSIA'S SACRIFICES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON HER LOYALTY
TO THE ALLIES.

Mr. Churchill, at matinee at the Empire Theatre, London, W.C., in aid of the Anglo-Russian Hospital, paid a warm tribute to Russian valour and sacrifice.

In all the darkest days of the war Russia had always come to the front. We knew the reckless sacrifices, the heroic impetuosity by which, regardless of risk, regardless of slaughter, regardless of defeat, Russia succeeded in relieving the strain on the western front and contributed to the decisive and probably fatal ruin of the German original plan.

Next after the retreat from Poland we saw Russia rally undaunted, unconquerable, around their national leaders, and under the Imperial ensign of their Sovereign, arrest and hurl back the onward march of the destroyers and invaders. The Grand Duke Nicholas in the depth of winter, in spite of prodigious difficulties, stormed and battered down the forts of Erzerum and restored and revived the prestige of the Allied Powers throughout the Asiatic world.

Last, and greatest of all, at the moment when the struggle at Verdun was in its deadliest throes, when the Austrians had broken into Italy, before the British offensive had been launched, a most glorious and signal Russian triumph heralded the concerted onslaught of the Allies and General Brusiloff shattered the Austrian armies, rescued the fair province of Bukovina, and changed in a single stroke the whole aspect and fortunes of the world-wide war once again.

"There is ever present in our minds the feeling of the sombre and formidable hour through which we are passing. The stream of British wounded is broadening out into a river. Death is not inconstant in every street. Our race, our people, are suffering casualties on a scale they have never suffered before. We have still a long way to go, but, faring along on our road in such good company, we are sure we shall reach its end in triumph."

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN
GERMANY?
"SOMETHING IS BEING
PREPARED."

The German public has been allowed now to obtain something which a meaner to appear as a "peep behind the scenes." Newspapers either directly inspired by the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, or maintained by his supporters in town and country, have demolished one by one the favourite theories on which the German public or a great part of it has been taught to rely for victory. Most of the cherished illusions as to the character of the peace which Germany can hope to obtain have been thrown overboard.

Professor Delbrück opened by casting doubt on the ability of the German shipyards to turn out enough submarines to affect gravely the present course of the war. This appeared in the *Tag*, which is an illustrated supplement of the Chancellor's tame *Local-Anzeiger*. Professor Nerst followed by declaring in a specialist paper, quoted and approved by the semi-official *Cologne Gazette*, that he knew nobody qualified to judge who did believe that Germany could put enough submarines afloat to bring England to her knees.

The *North German Gazette* even announced that "it was by no means certain" that Germany could hold the territory she had overrun, even if she wanted to do so.

The *West-Deutsche Zeitung* made the unexpected admission that the only reason why Germany continues to have got her teeth into such an uncomfortable piece of stick-jaw that she cannot pull them out again.

The *Weser Zeitung* again was employed with the *Hallesche Zeitung* to explain to the German public that there is very little likelihood of Germany permanently occupying enough new seacoast to establish a system of submarine cables capable of rivaling the Allies' routes.

An official statement sent out by the *Political News Agency* (which was a Chancellor agency long before the war) informed the public that nothing must be said about Poland because the difficulties of the discussion with Austria are not at an end.

END OF THE LAST ILLUSION.

Even the high hopes of a bumper harvest are abandoned. Batocki has just issued an official statement warning the public against exaggerated hopes of a sudden relief; he denies that German science can cure the damage done by incessant rain, and he admits that some expectations will be disappointed.

Finally, the *Cologne Gazette* throws overboard the last German illusion, that of the Central European Economic Union. The semi-official paper publishes a long article by the well-known Professor Wygodzinski, of Bonn University, in which he explains that the idea of the Central European Union is a phantasm. It not only cannot be realised, but the mere chatter about it has done Germany much harm, especially with neutrals, who have been casting affectionate eyes in consequence towards the other Economic Union, that of the Allies.

The professor asserts that he knows of cases in which British firms have already let their old German business acquaintances know in roundabout ways that they propose to resume business with them after the war, and he suggests that this is not likely to be a one-sided arrangement.

If in addition to all the features of the German "campaign of renunciation" outlined above be it noted that the Chancellor's papers are now allowed at intervals to hint that flag-wagging victories must not be expected in the future as in the past, and if it be remembered that the German General Staff has seen fit to appeal to civilian Germany for unquestioning confidence and support by means of a circular addressed to all the newspapers, it will be seen that there is some ground for those who, coming into neutral countries, have asserted roundly within the last two weeks that "something is happening in Germany." The question is, What?

TWO PARTIES.

I believe (says the *Daily News* correspondent in Amsterdam) that the actual political situation in Germany is roughly as follows:—The Agrarians, Junkers, Prussian-Germans, frontier-expansionists, big-Navyites, and those in general who were most distinguished before the war for their Anglophobia, are not less troubled by the general outlook than the more moderate people who now support the Chancellor. But they do not agree with the Chancellor as to the steps which should be taken to remedy the situation. They believe that frightfulness might reverse the position. "Sink every blank at sight, neutral or not; hurl fifty Zeppelins at London; burn and massacre everybody that looks either English or may possibly be a friend of England. England is the enemy, and if we can drag her down by any means we have won the war anyhow, and if we do not drag her down we have lost it anyhow."

In plain words, Roventlow and his large party of supporters realise indeed that closing time is approaching, and they want to make now the big throw for which Germany's Zeppelins and submarines and possibly her transports have been saved up. Warnings that "something is being prepared" have floated in the air throughout Holland in these last days; they have reached Scandinavia, and I make little doubt that a quick ear would catch them in Zurich.

But Bethmann-Hollweg is averse from the gambler's desperate throw. His motto is: "It is January your return ticket." Bethmann hopes that "something will turn up." He wants one more

(Continued on next Column.)

ENGLAND PROUD TO FIGHT.
AN AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S VERBAL
BLUNDERS.

Mr. James M. Beck, the famous American attorney and author of "The Evidence in the Case," made the following interesting statement to a representative of the *New York Times*, on the eve of his departure from England for France:—

What I have seen and heard in England during my four-week stay has filled me with admiration. Nothing could be finer than the quiet but resolute purpose of the English people to push this vital struggle for the basic principles of civilization to a conclusive victory. They are neither elated with victories nor depressed by defeats. Both are regarded as the mere eddies of a swift current, which is steadily moving to its appointed end. In a year they have equipped an army of over 4,000,000 men, and yet they never boast of the stupendous achievement or complain of the equal burden of expense. I am persuaded that even if England were left to continue the struggle alone she would do so to the last man and to the last penny.

The masses of Englishmen, and I imagine, of all the Quadruple Powers, feel a keen sense of disappointment at the negative policy of the United States. They cannot understand it. That the moral prestige of our country has suffered immeasurably cannot be gainsaid. In the theatres and music-halls Mr. Wilson's "too proud to fight" speech is a constant jest, and an American cannot fail to appreciate that the average man accepts the implication of that stupendous verbal blunder.

When, however, one speaks intimately with the public men of England a better feeling is found than with the man in the street. They sincerely want our friendship. They instinctively feel, with out fully comprehending, that there must be substantial reasons for our policy of neutrality. They want to understand these reasons for the common welfare of both countries. They greatly appreciate the sympathy of the great majority of the American people. Our neutrality will not affect the earnest desire of English publicists to maintain unimpaired a sympathetic understanding with the United States.

While the "too proud to fight" speech was incomprehensible to them, yet another speech of President Wilson to the effect that the United States had no concern in the causes and objects of this war, cut our best friends in England to the very heart. They sincerely believe that they are fighting for principles of civilization, in which the United States is also vitally interested. They do not ask our co-operation on the field of battle, but they do want to feel that in their willing sacrifice of life and treasure for the common welfare of civilization they have our appreciative sympathy. For this reason Mr. Wilson's disclaimer on behalf of our country of any interest in the causes and objects of their sacrifices has undoubtedly deeply hurt them.

Nevertheless they prefer to think that for this and other equally tactless statements there must be some explanation, and I have found a real eagerness on their part to reconcile these and similar statements with the respect which they had at the beginning of this war for the courage and honour of the American nation. They earnestly wish to remain our friends.

"ENEMY IN GERMANY BY
AUTUMN."BERLIN WRITER'S FOREBODING
OF DOOM.

The Schleswig newspaper *Heimdal* prints from its Berlin correspondent a long article appearing in the *Berlin Press* urging the Germans not to listen to the propaganda of those who are going about the country demanding a general strike.

"On our vast fronts," says the writer, "the Russians, the British, and the French are standing and they will be in Germany by the autumn. They are two to one, and across the seas from Japan come enormous masses of ammunition and food, while we have to depend on what we produce ourselves."

"The seven days' artillery fire of the British was murderous, and German reports admit the superiority of the British artillery. What is left for us, and what confidence can we have that these furious attacks upon the gateways of our Empire will all fail? It is essential now that nothing should be done to hamper the existing organisation, so that Germany would find herself fighting not only against enemies from abroad, but against enemies at home as well."

chance to try to cause one or the other of the Allies to weary of the waste of lives and treasure, and in any case he hopes that he may be able at least to get the Allies to accept the *status quo ante* he hopes (and his papers say so) that the Russian supplies of ammunition may give out; but chiefly he hopes that at this last hour he may yet persuade the Allies to relax their efforts. His newspapers are, I am convinced, being employed now to encourage, if it is possible, the weak-kneed and weak-minded elements among the Allies. He hopes that British workmen will say to themselves and others: "The Germans are beaten and call it half a day"; he hopes that the faddists will again raise their cry for Free Trade whatever it costs; and he hopes that the Potsdam party in London will eat like rats through the Allied waistcoats which excludes the German draught. And most of all he hopes that the Allies will be weak enough to hold their hand just when the blow stands a chance at last of being driven right home.

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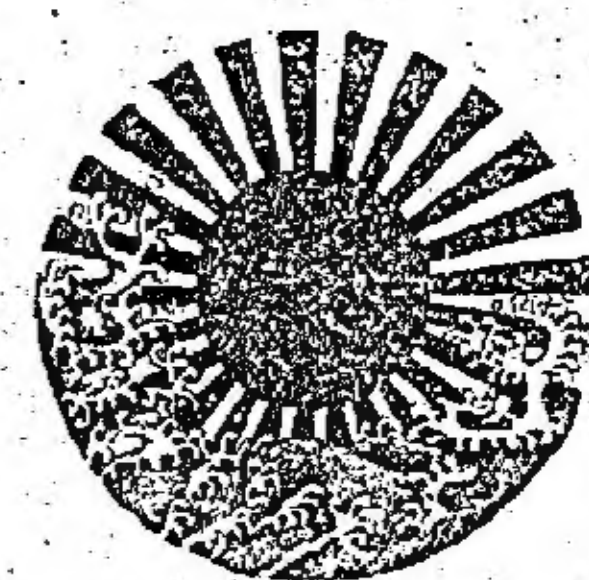
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